

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 458 745 B2

(12)

## NEW EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the opposition decision:  
12.09.2001 Bulletin 2001/37

(51) Int Cl.7: A61K 49/00, A61B 8/00

(45) Mention of the grant of the patent:  
28.09.1994 Bulletin 1994/39

(21) Application number: 91810366.4

(22) Date of filing: 14.05.1991

(54) **Polymeric gas or air filled microballoons usable as suspensions in liquid carriers for ultrasonic echography**

Mit Gas oder Luft gefüllte polymeré Mikrokapseln, verwendbar in Form von Suspensionen bei flüssigen Trägern für Ultraschall-Echographie

Microcapsules polymères remplies d'air ou de gaz, utilisables sous forme de suspensions dans les supports liquides pour l'échographie ultrasonore

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

(30) Priority: 18.05.1990 EP 90810367

(43) Date of publication of application:  
27.11.1991 Bulletin 1991/48

(73) Proprietor: BRACCO International B.V.  
1083 HJ Amsterdam (NL)

(72) Inventors:  
• Bichon, Daniel  
F-34000 Montpellier (FR)  
• Bussat, Philippe  
F-74160 Collonges S/Saleve (FR)  
• Schneider, Michel  
CH-1256 Troinex (CH)

(74) Representative: UEXKÜLL & STOLBERG  
Patentanwälte  
Beselerstrasse 4  
22607 Hamburg (DE)

(56) References cited:  
EP-A- 0 123 235 EP-A- 0 274 961  
EP-A- 0 324 938 WO-A-80/02365

- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 111, no. 24, 27 November 1989 Columbus, Ohio, USA H.FESSI et al.: "Nanocapsule formation by interfacial polymer deposition following solvent & Int. J. Pharm. 1989, vol.55, no.1, pages R1-R4" page 314; column 2; ref. no. 219235Z
- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 101, no. 10, 3 September 1984 Columbus, Ohio, USA K.UNO et al.: "A new method of preparing monocored water-loaded microcapsules using & J. Microencapsulation 1984, vol.1 no.1 pp 3-8" page 50; column 1; ref. no. 73818M
- CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 102, no. 24, 17 June 1985 Columbus, Ohio, USA K.MAKINO et al.: "Preparation and in vitro degradation properties of polylactide & Chem. Pharm. Bull. 1985, vol.33, no.3, pages 1195-1201" page 357; ref. no. 209367U
- DATABASE BIOCHEMICAL ABSTRACTS AN=89:286485 vol.88, abstract no.11829, 1989, Philadelphia, US S.GANGULY et al.: "Structure of hollow polystyrene & J. Microencapsulation 1989, vol. 6, no.2, pages 193-198.
- DATABASE BIOCHEMICAL ABSTRACTS AN=85:355072 vol.80, abstract no.25064, 1985, Philadelphia, US Y.OHARA et al.: "Preparation of ethylcellulose-polystyrene composite microcapsules..." & J. Membr. Sci. 1985 vol.23 no.1 pages 1-10

EP 0 458 745 B2

## Description

[0001] The present invention concerns air or gas filled microcapsules or microballoons enclosed by an organic polymer envelope obtainable by the steps of

(1) emulsifying a hydrophobic organic phase into a water phase so as to obtain droplets of said hydrophobic phase as an oil-in-water emulsion in said water phase;

(2) adding to said emulsion a solution of at least one polymer in a volatile solvent insoluble in the water phase, so that a layer of said polymer will form around said droplets;

(3) evaporating said volatile solvent so that the polymer will deposit by interfacial precipitation around the droplets which then form beads with a core of said hydrophobic phase encapsulated by a membrane of said polymer, said beads being in suspension in said water phase;

(4) subjecting said suspension to freeze drying conditions; wherein said hydrophobic phase is selected so that it evaporates substantially simultaneously with the water phase and is replaced by air or gas, whereby dry, free flowing, readily dispersible microballoons are obtained;

(5) wherein said polymer may be dissolved in said hydrophobic phase, so that steps (2) and (3) can be omitted and the polymer membrane will form by interfacial precipitation during step (4).

[0002] The microcapsules or microballoons can be dispersed or suspended in aqueous media and used in this form for oral, rectal and urethral applications or for injection into living beings, for instance for the purpose of ultrasonic echography and other medical applications.

[0003] The invention also comprises a method for making said microballoons in the dry state, the latter being instantly dispersible in an aqueous liquid carrier to give suspensions with improved properties over existing similar products. Hence, suspensions of the microballoons in a carrier liquid ready for administration are also part of the invention.

[0004] It is well known that microbodies or micro-globules of air or a gas, e.g. microspheres like microbubbles or microballoons, suspended in a liquid are exceptionally efficient ultrasound reflectors for echography. In this disclosure the term of "microbubble" specifically designates air or gas microspheres in suspension in a carrier liquid which generally result from the introduction therein of air or a gas in divided form, the liquid preferably also containing surfactants or tensides to control the surface properties and the stability of the bubbles. In the microbubbles, the gas to liquid interface essentially comprises loosely bound molecules of the carrier liquid. The term of "microcapsule" or "microballoon" designates preferably air or gas bodies with a material boundary or envelope of molecules other than that of the carrier liquid, i.e. a polymer membrane wall. Both microbubbles and microballoons are useful as ultrasonic contrast agents. For instance injecting into the bloodstream of living bodies suspensions of gas microbubbles or microballoons (in the range of 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ) in a carrier liquid will strongly reinforce ultrasonic echography imaging, thus aiding in the visualization of internal organs. Imaging of vessels and internal organs can strongly help in medical diagnosis, for instance for the detection of cardiovascular and other diseases.

[0005] The formation of suspensions of microbubbles in an injectable liquid carrier suitable for echography can be produced by the release of a gas dissolved under pressure in this liquid, or by a chemical reaction generating gaseous products, or by admixing with the liquid soluble or insoluble solids containing air or gas trapped or adsorbed therein.

[0006] For instance, in US-A-4,466,442 (Schering), there are disclosed a series of different techniques for producing suspensions of gas microbubbles in a sterilized injectable liquid carrier using (a) a solution of a tenside (surfactant) in a carrier liquid (aqueous) and (b) a solution of a viscosity enhancer as stabilizer. For generating the bubbles, the techniques disclosed there include forcing at high velocity a mixture of (a), (b) and air through a small aperture; or injecting (a) into (b) shortly before use together with a physiologically acceptable gas; or adding an acid to (a) and a carbonate to (b), both components being mixed together just before use and the acid reacting with the carbonate to generate  $\text{CO}_2$  bubbles; or adding an over-pressurized gas to a mixture of (a) and (b) under storage, said gas being released into microbubbles at the time when the mixture is used for injection.

[0007] One problem with microbubbles is that they are generally short-lived even in the presence of stabilizers. Thus, in EP-A-131.540 (Schering), there is disclosed the preparation of microbubble suspensions in which a stabilized injectable carrier liquid, e.g. a physiological aqueous solution of salt, or a solution of a sugar like maltose, dextrose, lactose or galactose, is mixed with solid microparticles (in the 0.1 to 1  $\mu\text{m}$  range) of the same sugars containing entrapped air. In order to develop the suspension of bubbles in the liquid carrier, both liquid and solid components are agitated together under sterile conditions for a few seconds and, once made, the suspension must then be used immediately, i.e. it should be injected within 5-10 minutes for echographic measurements; indeed, because the bubbles

are evanescent, the concentration thereof becomes too low for being practical after that period.

[0008] Another problem with microbubbles for echography after injection is size. As commonly admitted, microbubbles of useful size for allowing easy transfer through small blood vessels range from about 0.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ; with larger bubbles, there are risks of clots and consecutive emboly. For instance, in the bubble suspensions disclosed in US-A-4,466,442 (Schering) in which aqueous solutions of surfactants such as lecithin, esters and ethers of fatty acids and fatty alcohols with polyoxyethylene and polyoxyethylated polyols like sorbitol, glycols and glycerol, cholesterol, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene polymers, are vigorously shaken with solutions of viscosity raising and stabilizing compounds such as mono- and polysaccharides (glucose, lactose, sucrose, dextran, sorbitol); polyols, e.g. glycerol, polyglycols; and polypeptides like proteins, gelatin, oxypolygelatin and plasma protein, only about 50% of the microbubbles are below 40-50  $\mu\text{m}$  which makes such suspensions unsuitable in many echographic application.

[0009] In contrast, microcapsules or microballoons have been developed in an attempt to cure some of the foregoing deficiencies. As said before, while the microbubbles only have an immaterial or evanescent envelope, i.e. they are only surrounded by a wall of liquid whose surface tension is being modified by the presence of a surfactant, the microballoons or microcapsules have a tangible envelope made of substantive material other than the carrier itself, e.g. a polymeric membrane with definite mechanical strength. In other terms, they are microspheres of solid material in which the air or gas is more or less tightly encapsulated.

[0010] For instance, US-A-4,276,885 (Tickner et al.) discloses using surface membrane microcapsules containing a gas for enhancing ultrasonic images, the membrane including a multiplicity of non-toxic and non-antigenic organic molecules. In a disclosed embodiment, these microbubbles have a gelatin membrane which resists coalescence and their preferred size is 5-10  $\mu\text{m}$ . The membrane of these microbubbles is said to be sufficiently stable for making echographic measurements; however it is also said that after a period of time the gas entrapped therein will dissolve in the blood-stream and the bubbles will gradually disappear, this being probably due to slow dissolution of the gelatin. Before use, the microcapsules are kept in gelatin solutions in which they are storage stable, but the gelatin needs to be heated and melted to become liquid at the time the suspension is used for making injection.

[0011] Microspheres of improved storage stability although without gelatin are disclosed in US-A-4,718,433 (Feinstein). These microspheres are made by sonication (5 to 30 KHz) of viscous protein solutions like 5% serum albumin and have diameters in the 2-20  $\mu\text{m}$  range, mainly 2-4  $\mu\text{m}$ . The microspheres are stabilized by denaturation of the membrane forming protein after sonication, for instance by using heat or by chemical means, e.g. by reaction with formaldehyde or glutaraldehyde. The concentration of stable microspheres obtained by this technique is said to be about  $8 \times 10^6/\text{ml}$  in the 2-4  $\mu\text{m}$  range, about  $10^6/\text{ml}$  in the 4-5  $\mu\text{m}$  range and less than  $5 \times 10^5$  in the 5-6  $\mu\text{m}$  range. The stability time of these microspheres is said to be 48 hrs or longer and they permit convenient left heart imaging after intravenous injection. For instance, the sonicated albumin microbubbles when injected into a peripheral vein are capable of transpulmonary passage. This results in echocardiographic opacification of the left ventricle cavity as well as myocardial tissues.

[0012] Recently still further improved microballoons for injection ultrasonic echography have been reported in EP-A-324,938 (Widder). In this document there are disclosed high concentrations (more than  $10^8$ ) of air-filled protein-bounded microspheres of less than 10  $\mu\text{m}$  which have life-times of several months or more. Aqueous suspensions of these microballoons are produced by ultrasonic cavitation of solutions of denaturable proteins, e.g. human serum albumin, which operation also leads to a degree of foaming of the membrane-forming protein and its subsequent hardening by heat. Other proteins such as hemoglobin and collagen are said to be convenient also.

[0013] Still more recently M.A. Wheatley et al., Biomaterials 11 (1990), 713-717, have reported the preparation of polymer-coated microspheres by ionotropic gelation of alginate. The reference mentions several techniques to generate the microcapsules; in one case an alginate solution was forced through a needle in an air jet which produced a spray of nascent air filled capsules which were hardened in a bath of 1.2% aqueous  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . In a second case involving co-extrusion of gas and liquid, gas bubbles were introduced into nascent capsules by means of a triple-barelled head, i.e. air was injected into a central capillary tube while an alginate solution was forced through a larger tube arranged coaxially with the capillary tube, and sterile air was flown around it through a mantle surrounding the second tube. Also in a third case, gas was trapped in the alginate solution before spraying either by using a homogenizer or by sonication. The microballoons thus obtained had diameters in the range 30-100  $\mu\text{m}$ , however still oversized for easily passing through lung capillaries.

[0014] The high storage stability of the suspensions of microballoons disclosed in EP-A-324,938 enables them to be marketed as such, i.e. with the liquid carrier phase, which is a strong commercial asset since preparation before use is no longer necessary. However, the protein material used in this document may cause allergenic reactions with sensitive patients and, moreover, the extreme strength and stability of the membrane material has some drawbacks: for instance, because of their rigidity, the membranes cannot sustain sudden pressure variations to which the microspheres can be subjected, for instance during travel through the blood-stream, these variations of pressure being due to heart pulsations. Thus, under practical ultrasonic tests, a proportion of the microspheres will be ruptured which makes imaging reproducibility awkward; also, these microballoons are not suitable for oral application as they will not

resist the digestive enzymes present in the gastrointestinal tract. Moreover, it is known that microspheres with flexible walls are more echogenic than corresponding microspheres with rigid walls.

[0015] Furthermore, in the case of injections, excessive stability of the material forming the walls of the microspheres will slow down its biodegradation by the organism under test and may result into metabolization problems. Hence it is much preferable to develop pressure sustaining microballoons bounded by a soft and elastic membrane which can temporarily deform under variations of pressure and endowed with enhanced echogenicity; also it might be visualized that micro-balloons with controllable biodegradability, for instance made of semi-permeable biodegradable polymers with controlled micro-porosity for allowing slow penetration of biological liquids, would be highly advantageous.

[0016] These desirable features have now been achieved with the microballoons of the present invention as defined in claims 1 and 2, and subsequent claims. Moreover, although the present microspheres can generally be made relatively short-lived, i.e. susceptible to biodegradation to cope with the foregoing metabolization problems by using selected types of polymers, this feature (which is actually controlled by the fabrication parameters) is not a commercial drawback because either the micro-balloons can be stored and shipped dry, a condition in which they are stable indefinitely, or the membrane can be made substantially impervious to the carrier liquid, degradation starting to occur only after injection. In the first case, the microballoons supplied in dry powder form are simply admixed with a proportion of an aqueous phase carrier before use, this proportion being selected depending on the needs. Note that this is an additional advantage over the prior art products because the concentration can be chosen at will and initial values far exceeding the aforementioned  $10^8/\text{ml}$ , i.e. in the range  $10^5$  to  $10^{10}$ , are readily accessible. It should be noted that the method of the invention (to be disclosed hereafter) enables to control porosity to a wide extent; hence microballoons with a substantially impervious membrane can be made easily which are stable in the form of suspensions in aqueous liquids and which can be marketed as such also.

[0017] Microspheres with membranes of interfacially deposited polymers as defined in claim 1, although in the state where they are filled with liquid, are well known in the art. They may normally result from the emulsification into droplets (the size of which is controllable in function to the emulsification parameters) of a first aqueous phase in an organic solution of polymer followed by dispersion of this emulsion into a second water phase and subsequent evaporation of the organic solvent. During evaporation of the volatile solvent, the polymer deposits interfacially at the droplets boundary and forms a microporous membrane which efficiently bounds the encapsulated first aqueous phase from the surrounding second aqueous phase. This technique, although possible, is not preferred in the present invention.

[0018] Alternatively, one may emulsify with an emulsifier a hydrophobic phase in an aqueous phase (usually containing viscosity increasing agents as emulsion stabilizers) thus obtaining an oil-in-water type emulsion of droplets of the hydrophobic phase and thereafter adding thereto a membrane forming polymer dissolved in a volatile organic solvent not miscible with the aqueous phase.

[0019] If the polymer is insoluble in the hydrophobic phase, it will deposit interfacially at the boundary between the droplets and the aqueous phase. Otherwise, evaporation of the volatile solvent will lead to the formation of said interfacially deposited membrane around the droplets of the emulsified hydrophobic phase. Subsequent evaporation of the encapsulated volatile hydrophobic phase provides water filled microspheres surrounded by interfacially deposited polymer membranes. This technique which is advantageously used in the present invention is disclosed by K. Uno et al. in J. Microencapsulation 1 (1984), 3-8 and K. Makino et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull. 33 (1984), 1195-1201. As said before, the size of the droplets can be controlled by changing the emulsification parameters, i.e. nature of emulsifier (more effective the surfactant, i.e. the larger the hydrophilic to lipophilic balance, the smaller the droplets) and the stirring conditions (faster and more energetic the agitation, the smaller the droplets).

[0020] In another variant, the interfacial wall forming polymer is dissolved in the starting hydrophobic phase itself; the latter is emulsified into droplets in the aqueous phase and the membrane around the droplets will form upon subsequent evaporation of this encapsulated hydrophobic phase. An example of this is reported by J.R. Farnand et al., Powder Technology 22 (1978), 11-16 who emulsify a solution of polymer (e.g. polyethylene) in naphthalene in boiling water, then after cooling they recover the naphthalene in the form of a suspension of polymer bounded microbeads in cold water and, finally, they remove the naphthalene by subjecting the microbeads to sublimation, whereby  $25\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  micro-balloons are produced. Other examples exist, in which a polymer is dissolved in a mixed hydrophobic phase comprising a volatile hydrophobic organic solvent and a water-soluble organic solvent, then this polymer solution is emulsified in a water phase containing an emulsifier, whereby the water-soluble solvent disperses into the water phase, thus aiding in the formation of the emulsion of micro-droplets of the hydrophobic phase and causing the polymer to precipitate at the interface; this is disclosed in EP-A-274.961 (H. Fessi).

[0021] The aforementioned techniques can be adapted to the preparation of air or gas filled microballoons suited for ultrasonic imaging provided that appropriate conditions are found to control sphere size in the desired ranges, cell-wall permeability or imperviousness and replacement of the encapsulated liquid phase by air or a selected gas. Control of overall sphere size is obviously important to adapt the microballoons to use purposes, i.e. injection or oral intake. The size conditions for injection (about  $0.5 - 10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  average size) have been discussed previously. For oral application, the range can be much wider, being considered that echogenicity increases with size; hence microballoons in several

size ranges between say 1 and 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  can be used depending on the needs and provided the membrane is elastic enough not to break during transit in the stomach and intestine. Control of cell-wall permeability is important to ensure that infiltration by the injectable aqueous carrier phase is absent or slow enough not to impair the echographic measurements but, in cases, still substantial to ensure relatively fast after-test biodegradability, i.e. ready metabolization of the suspension by the organism. Also the microporous structure of the microballoons envelope (pores of a few nm to a few hundreds of nm or more for microballoons envelopes of thickness ranging from 50-500 nm) is a factor of resiliency, i.e. the microspheres can readily accept pressure variations without breaking. The preferred range of pore sizes is about 50-2000 nm.

[0022] The conditions for achieving these results are met by using the method disclosed in claims 17, 18 and subsequent claims.

[0023] One factor which enables to control the permeability of the microballoons membrane is the rate of evaporation of the hydrophobic phase relative to that of water in step (4) of the method of claim 17, e.g. under conditions of freeze drying which is the case of the embodiment recited in claim 20. For instance if the evaporation is carried out between about -40 and 0°C, and hexane is used as the hydrophobic phase, polystyrene being the interfacially deposited polymer, beads with relatively large pores are obtained; this is so because the vapour pressure of the hydrocarbon in the chosen temperature range is significantly greater than that of water, which means that the pressure difference between the inside and outside of the spheres will tend to increase the size of the pores in the spheres membrane through which the inside material will be evaporated. In contrast, using cyclooctane as the hydrophobic phase (at -17°C the vapour pressure is the same as that of water) will provide beads with very tiny pores because the difference of pressures between the inside and outside of the spheres during evaporation is minimized.

[0024] Depending on degree of porosity the microballoons of this invention can be made stable in an aqueous carrier from several hours to several months and give reproducible echographic signals for a long period of time. Actually, depending on the polymer selected, the membrane of the micro-balloon can be made substantially impervious when suspended in carrier liquids of appropriate osmotic properties, i.e. containing solutes in appropriate concentrations. It should be noted that the existence of micropores in the envelope of the microballoons of the present invention appears to be also related with the echographic response, i.e., all other factors being constant, microporous vesicles provide more efficient echographic signal than corresponding non-porous vesicles. The reason is not known but it can be postulated that when a gas is in resonance in a closed structure, the damping properties of the latter may be different if it is porous or non-porous.

[0025] Other non water soluble organic solvents which have a vapour pressure of the same order of magnitude between about -40°C and 0°C are convenient as hydrophobic solvents in this invention. These include hydrocarbons such as for instance n-octane, cyclooctane, the dimethylcyclohexanes, ethyl-cyclohexane, 2-, 3- and 4-methyl-heptane, 3-ethyl-hexane, toluene, xylene, 2-methyl-2-heptane, 2,2,3,3-tetramethylbutane and the like. Esters such as propyl and isopropyl butyrate and isobutyrate, butyl-formate and the like, are also convenient in this range. Another advantage of freeze drying is to operate under reduced pressure of a gas instead of air, whereby gas filled microballoons will result. Physiologically acceptable gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, methane, Freon, helium and other rare gases are possible. Gases with radioactive tracer activity can be contemplated.

[0026] As the volatile solvent insoluble in water to be used for dissolving the polymer to be precipitated interfacially, one can cite halo-compounds such as CCl<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>Br, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, chloroform, Freon, low boiling esters such as methyl, ethyl and propyl acetate as well as lower ethers and ketones of low water solubility. When solvents not totally insoluble in water are used, e.g. diethyl-ether, it is advantageous to use, as the aqueous phase, a water solution saturated with said solvent beforehand.

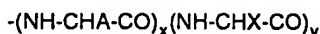
[0027] The aqueous phase in which the hydrophobic phase is emulsified as an oil-in-water emulsion preferably contains 1-20% by weight of water-soluble hydrophilic compounds like sugars and polymers as stabilizers, e.g. polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), polyethylene glycol (PEG), gelatin, polyglutamic acid, albumin, and polysaccharides such as starch, dextran, agar, xan-than and the like. Similar aqueous phases can be used as the carrier liquid in which the microballoons are suspended before use.

[0028] Part of this water-soluble polymer can remain in the envelope of the microballoons or it can be removed by washing the beads before subjecting them to final evaporation of the encapsulated hydrophobic core phase.

[0029] The emulsifiers to be used (0.1-5% by weight) to provide the oil-in-water emulsion of the hydrophobic phase in the aqueous phase include most physiologically acceptable emulsifiers, for instance egg lecithin or soya bean lecithin, or synthetic lecithins such as saturated synthetic lecithins, for example, dimyristoyl phosphatidyl choline, dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl choline or distearoyl phosphatidyl choline or unsaturated synthetic lecithins, such as dioleoyl phosphatidyl choline or dillnoleoyl phosphatidyl choline. Emulsifiers also include surfactants such as free fatty acids, esters of fatty acids with polyoxyalkylene compounds like polyoxypropylene glycol and polyoxyethylene glycol; ethers of fatty alcohols with polyoxyalkylene glycols; esters of fatty acids with polyoxyalkylated sorbitan; soaps; glycerol-polyalkylene stearate; glycerol-polyoxyethylene ricinoleate; homo- and copolymers of polyalkylene glycols; polyethoxylated soya-oil and castor oil as well as hydrogenated derivatives; ethers and esters of sucrose or other carbohydrates with fatty acids, fatty

alcohols, these being optionally polyoxyalkylated; mono-, di- and triglycerides of saturated or unsaturated fatty acids; glycerides or soya-oil and sucrose.

[0030] The polymer which constitutes the envelope or bounding membrane of the injectable microballoons can be selected from most hydrophilic, biodegradable physiologically compatible polymers. Among such polymers one can cite polysaccharides of low water solubility, polylactides and polyglycolides and their copolymers, copolymers of lactides and lactones such as  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone, -valerolactone and polypeptides. The great versatility in the selection of synthetic polymers is another advantage of the present invention since, as with allergic patients, one may wish to avoid using microballoons made of natural proteins (albumin, gelatin) like in US-A-4,276,885 or EP-A-324,938. Other suitable polymers include poly-(ortho)esters (see for instance US-A-4,093,709; US-A-4,131,648; US-A-4,138,344; US-A-4,180,646); polylactic and polyglycolic acid and their copolymers, for instance DEXON (see J. Heller, Biomaterials 1 (1980), 51; poly(DL-lactide-co- $\delta$ -caprolactone), poly(DL-lactide-co- $\delta$ -valerolactone), poly(DL-lactide-co- $\gamma$ -butyrolactone), polyalkylcyanoacrylates; polyamides, polyhydroxybutyrate; polydioxanone; poly- $\beta$ -aminoketones (Polymer 23 (1982), 1693); polyphosphazenes (Science 193 (1976), 1214); and polyanhydrides. References on biodegradable polymers can be found in R. Langer et al., Macromol. Chem. Phys. C23 (1983), 61-126. Polyamino-acids such as polyglutamic and polyaspartic acids can also be used as well as their derivatives, i.e. partial esters with lower alcohols or glycols. One useful example of such polymers is poly-(t.butyl-glutamate). Copolymers with other amino-acids such as methionine, leucine, valine, proline, glycine, alanine, etc. are also possible. Recently some novel derivatives of polyglutamic and polyaspartic acid with controlled biodegradability have been reported (see WO87/03891; US 4,888,398 and EP-130,935). These polymers (and copolymers with other amino-acids) have formulae of the following type:

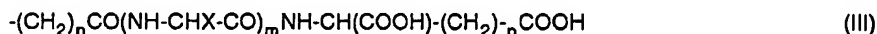


where X designates the side chain of an aminoacid residue and A is a group of formula  $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COOCR}^1\text{R}^2\text{-OCOR}$  (II), with  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  being H or lower alkyls, and R being alkyl or aryl; or R and  $\text{R}^1$  are connected together by a substituted or unsubstituted linking member to provide 5- or 6- membered rings.

[0031] A can also represent groups of formulae:



and



and corresponding anhydrides. In all these formulae n, m and p are lower integers (not exceeding 5) and x and y are also integers selected for having molecular weights not below 5000.

[0032] The aforementioned polymers are suitable for making the microballoons according to the invention and, depending on the nature of substituents R,  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and X, the properties of the membrane can be controlled, for instance, strength, elasticity and biodegradability. For instance X can be methyl (alanine), isopropyl (valine), isobutyl (leucine and isoleucine), benzyl (phenylalanine).

[0033] Additives can be incorporated into the polymer wall of the microballoons to modify the physical properties such as dispersibility, elasticity and water permeability. For incorporation in the polymer, the additives can be dissolved in the polymer carrying phase, e.g. the hydrophobic phase to be emulsified in the water phase, whereby they will co-precipitate with the polymer during inter-facial membrane formation.

[0034] Among the useful additives, one may cite compounds which can "hydrophobize" the microballoons membrane in order to decrease water permeability, such as fats, waxes and high molecular-weight hydrocarbons. Additives which improve dispersibility of the microballoons in the injectable liquid-carrier are amphipatic compounds like the phospholipids; they also increase water permeability and rate of biodegradability.

[0035] Non-biodegradable polymers for making micro-balloon to be used in the digestive tract can be selected from most water-insoluble, physiologically acceptable, bioresistant polymers including polyolefins (polystyrene), acrylic resins (polyacrylates, polyacrylonitrile), polyesters (polycarbonate), polyurethanes, polyurea and their copolymers. ABS (acryl-butadiene-styrene) is a preferred copolymer.

[0036] Additives which increase membrane elasticity are the plasticizers like isopropyl myristate and the like. Also, very useful additives are constituted by polymers akin to that of the membrane itself but with relatively low molecular

weight. For instance when using copolymers of polylactic/polyglycolic type as the membrane forming material, the properties of the membrane can be modified advantageously (enhanced softness and biodegradability) by incorporating, as additives, low molecular weight (1000 to 15,000 Dalton) polyglycolides or polylactides. Also polyethylene glycol of moderate to low  $M_w$  (e.g. PEG 2000) is a useful softening additive.

[0037] The quantity of additives to be incorporated in the polymer forming the inter-facially deposited membrane of the present microballoons is extremely variable and depends on the needs. In some cases no additive is used at all; in other cases amounts of additives which may reach about 20% by weight of the polymer are possible.

[0038] The injectable microballoons of the present invention can be stored dry in the presence or in the absence of additives to improve conservation and prevent coalescence. As additives, one may select from 0.1 to 25% by weight of water-soluble physiologically acceptable compounds such as mannitol, galactose, lactose or sucrose or hydrophilic polymers like dextran, xanthan, agar, starch, PVP, polyglutamic acid, polyvinylalcohol (PVA), albumin and gelatin. The useful life-time of the microballoons in the injectable liquid carrier phase, i.e. the period during which useful echographic signals are observed, can be controlled to last from a few minutes to several months depending on the needs; this can be done by controlling the porosity of the membrane from substantial imperviousness toward carrier liquids to porosities having pores of a few nanometers to several hundreds of nanometers. This degree of porosity can be controlled, in addition to properly selecting the membrane forming polymer and polymer additives, by adjusting the evaporation rate and temperature in step (4) of the method of claim 17 and properly selecting the nature of the compound (or mixture of compounds) constituting the hydrophobic phase, i.e. the greater the differences in its partial pressure of evaporation with that of the water phase, the coarser the pores in the microballoons membrane will be. Of course, this control by selection of the hydrophobic phase can be further refined by the choice of stabilizers and by adjusting the concentration thereof in order to control the rate of water evaporation during the forming of the micro-balloons. All these changes can easily be made by skilled ones without exercising inventiveness and need not be further discussed.

[0039] It should be remarked that although the micro-balloons of this invention can be marketed in the dry state, more particularly when they are designed with a limited life time after injection, it may be desirable to also sell ready preparations, i.e. suspensions of microballoons in an aqueous liquid carrier ready for injection or oral administration. This requires that the membrane of the microballoons be substantially impervious (at least for several months or more) to the carrier liquid. It has been shown in this description that such conditions can be easily achieved with the present method by properly selecting the nature of the polymer and the interfacial deposition parameters. Actually parameters have been found (for instance using the polyglutamic polymer (where A is the group of formula II) and cyclooctane as the hydrophobic phase) such that the porosity of the membrane after evaporation of the hydrophobic phase is so tenuous that the microballoons are substantially impervious to the aqueous carrier liquid in which they are suspended.

[0040] A preferred administrable preparation for diagnostic purposes comprises a suspension in buffered or unbuffered saline (0.9% aqueous NaCl; buffer 10 mM tris-HCl) containing  $10^8$ - $10^{10}$  vesicles/ml. This can be prepared mainly according to the directions of the Examples below, preferably Examples 3 and 4, using poly-(DL-lactide) polymers from the Company Boehringer, Ingelheim, Germany.

[0041] The following Examples illustrate the invention practically.

#### Example 1

[0042] One gram of polystyrene was dissolved in 19 g of liquid naphthalene at 100°C. This naphthalene solution was emulsified at 90-95 ° C into 200 ml of a water solution of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (4% by weight) containing 0.1% of Tween-40 emulsifier. The emulsifying head was a Polytron PT-3000 at about 10,000 rpm. Then the emulsion was diluted under agitation with 500 ml of the same aqueous phase at 15°C whereby the naphthalene droplets solidified into beads of less than 50  $\mu$ m as ascertained by passing through a 50  $\mu$ m mesh screen. The suspension was centrifuged under 1000 g and the beads were washed with water and recentrifugated. This step was repeated twice.

[0043] The beads were resuspended in 100 ml of water with 0.8 g of dissolved lactose and the suspension was frozen into a block at 30 ° C. The block was thereafter evaporated under about 67-133.3 Nt/m<sup>2</sup> (0.5-2 Torr) between about -20 and -10°C. Air filled microballoons of average size 5-10  $\mu$ m and controlled porosity were thus obtained which gave an echographic signal at 2.25 and 7.5 MHz after being dispersed in water (3% dispersion by weight). The stability of the microballoons in the dry state was effective for an indefinite period of time; once suspended in an aqueous carrier liquid the useful life-time for echography was about 30 min or more. Polystyrene being non-biodegradable, this material was not favored for injection echography but was useful for digestive tract investigations. This Example clearly establishes the feasibility of the method of the invention.

#### Example 2

[0044] A 50:50 copolymer mixture (0.3 g) of DL-lactide and glycolide (Du Pont Medisorb) and 16 mg of egg-lecithin were dissolved in 7.5 ml of  $\text{CHCl}_3$  to give solution (1).



[0045] A solution (2) containing 20 mg of paraffin-wax (M.P. 54-56°C) in 10 ml of cyclooctane (M.P. 10-13 °) was prepared and emulsified in 150 ml of a water solution (0.13% by weight) of Pluronic F-108 (a block copolymer of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide) containing also 1.2 g of  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . Emulsification was carried out at room temperature for 1 min with a Polytron head at 7000 rpm. Then solution (1) was added under agitation (7000 rpm) and, after about 30- 60 sec, the emulsifier head was replaced by a helical agitator (500 rpm) and stirring was continued for about 3 hrs at room temperature (22°C). The suspension was passed through a 50  $\mu\text{m}$  screen and frozen to a block which was subsequently evaporated between -20 and 0°C under high-vacuum (catching trap -60 to -80°C). There were thus obtained 0.264 g (88%) of air-filled microballoons stable in the dry state.

[0046] Suspensions of said microballoons in water (no stabilizers) gave a strong echographic signal for at least one hour. After injection in the organism, they biodegraded in a few days.

### Example 3

[0047] A solution was made using 200 ml of tetrahydrofuran (THF), 0.8 g of a 50:50 DL-lactide/glycolide copolymer (Boehringer AG), 80 mg of egg-lecithin, 64 mg of paraffin-wax and 4 ml of octane. This solution was emulsified by adding slowly into 400 ml of a 0.1% aqueous solution of Pluronic F-108 under helical agitation (500 r.p.m.). After stirring for 15 min, the milky dispersion was evaporated under 1333-1600  $\text{Nt/m}^2$  (10-12 Torr) 25°C in a rotavapor until its volume was reduced to about 400 ml. The dispersion was sieved on a 50  $\mu\text{m}$  grating, then it was frozen to -40°C and freeze-dried under about 133.3  $\text{Nt/m}^2$  (1 Torr). The residue, 1.32 g of very fine powder, was taken with 40 ml of distilled water which provided, after 3 min of manual agitation, a very homogeneous dispersion of microballoons of average size 4.5  $\mu\text{m}$  as measured using a particle analyzer (Mastersizer from Malvern). The concentration of microballoons (Coulter Counter) was about  $2 \times 10^9/\text{ml}$ . This suspension gave strong echographic signals which persisted for about 1 hr. If in the present example, the additives to the membrane polymer are omitted, i.e. there is used only 800 mg of the lactide/glycolide copolymer in the THF/octane solution, a dramatic decrease in cell-wall permeability is observed, the echographic signal of the dispersion in the aqueous carrier not being significantly attenuated after 3 days.

[0048] Using intermediate quantities of additives provided beads with controlled intermediate porosity and life-time.

### Example 4

[0049] There was used in this Example a polymer of formula defined in claim 8 in which the side group has formula (II) where  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are hydrogen and R is tert.butyl. The preparation of this polymer (defined as poly-POMEG) is described in US-A-4,888,398.

[0050] The procedure was like in Example 3, using 0.1 g poly-POMEG, 70 ml of THF, 1 ml of cyclooctane and 100 ml of a 0.1% aqueous solution of Pluronic F-108. No lecithin or high-molecular weight hydrocarbon was added. The milky emulsion was evaporated at 27°C/ 1333  $\text{Nt/m}^2$  (10 Torr) until the residue was about 100 ml, then it was screened on a 50  $\mu\text{m}$  mesh and frozen. Evaporation of the frozen block was carried out 67-133.3  $\text{Nt/m}^2$  (0.5-1 Torr) until dry. The yield was 0.18 g because of the presence of the surfactant. This was dispersed in 10 ml of distilled water and counted with a Coulter Counter. The measured concentration was found to be  $1.43 \times 10^9$  microcapsules/ml, average size 5.21  $\mu\text{m}$  as determined with a particle analyzer (Mastersizer from Malvern). The dispersion was diluted 100 x, i.e. to give about  $1.5 \times 10^7$  microspheres/ml and measured for echogenicity. The amplitude of the echo signal was 5 times greater at 7.5 MHz than at 2.25 MHz. These signals were reproducible for a long period of time.

[0051] Echogenicity measurements were performed with a pulse-echo system consisting of a plexiglas specimen holder (diameter 30 mm) with a 20  $\mu\text{m}$  thick Mylar acoustic window, a transducer holder immersed in a constant temperature water bath, a pulser-receiver (Accutron M3010JS) with an external pre-amplifier with a fixed gain of 40 dB and an internal amplifier, with gain adjustable from -40 to +40 dB and interchangeable 13 mm unfocused transducers. A 10 MHz low-pass filter was inserted in the receiving part to improve the signal to noise ratio. The A/D board in the IBM PC was a Sonotek STR 832. Measurements were carried out at 2.25, 3.5, 5 and 7.5 MHz.

[0052] If in the present Example, the polymer used is replaced by lactic-lactone copolymers, the lactones being  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone or  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone (see Fukuzaki et al., J. Biomedical Mater. Res. 25 (1991), 315-328), similar favorable results were obtained. Also in a similar context, polyalkylcyanoacrylates and particularly a 90:10 copolymer poly(DL-lactide-coglycolide) gave satisfactory results. Finally, a preferred polymer is a poly(DL-lactide) from the Company Boehringer-In-gelheim sold under the name "Resomer R-206" or Resomer R-207.

### Example 5

[0053] Two-dimensional echocardiography was performed using an Acuson-128 apparatus with the preparation of Example 4 ( $1.43 \times 10^9/\text{ml}$ ) in an experimental dog following peripheral vein injection of 0.1-2 ml of the dispersion. After normally expected contrast enhancement imaging of the right heart, intense and persistent signal enhancement of the



left heart with clear outlining of the endocardium was observed, thereby confirming that the microballoons made with poly-POMEG (or at least a significant part of them) were able to cross the pulmonary capillary circulation and to remain in the blood-stream for a time sufficient to perform efficient echographic analysis.

[0054] In another series of experiments, persistent enhancement of the Doppler signal from systemic arteries and the portal vein was observed in the rabbit and in the rat following peripheral vein injection of 0.5-2 ml of a preparation of microballoons prepared as disclosed in Example 4 but using poly-(DL-lactic acid) as the polymer phase. The composition used contained  $1.9 \times 10^8$  vesicles/ml.

[0055] Another composition prepared also according to the directions of Example 4 was achieved using poly(tert. butylglutamate). This composition (0.5 ml) at dilution of  $3.4 \times 10^6$  microballoons/ml was injected in the portal vein of rats and gave persistent contrast enhancement of the liver parenchyma.

#### Example 6

[0056] A microballoon suspension ( $1.1 \times 10^9$  vesicles/ml) was prepared as disclosed in Example 1 (resin = polystyrene). One ml of this suspension was diluted with 100 ml of 300 mM mannitol solution and 7 ml of the resulting dilution was administered intragastrically to a laboratory rat. The animal was examined with an Acuson-128 apparatus for 2-dimensional echography imaging of the digestive tract which clearly showed the single loops of the small intestine and of the colon.

#### Claims

1. Microballoons of micronic or submicronic size comprising a polymer membrane filled with air or gas, said microballoons being suitable, when in the form of suspensions in a liquid carrier, for administration to human or animal patients for therapeutic or diagnostic applications including echography imaging, characterized in that the membrane polymer is a synthetic, deformable, resilient and interfacially depositable polymer, obtainable by the steps of:

(1) emulsifying a hydrophobic organic phase into a water phase so as to obtain droplets of said hydrophobic phase as an oil-in-water emulsion in said water phase;

(2) adding to said emulsion a solution of at least one polymer in a volatile solvent insoluble in the water phase, so that a layer of said polymer will form around said droplets;

(3) evaporating said volatile solvent so that the polymer will deposit by interfacial precipitation around the droplets which then form beads with a core of said hydrophobic phase encapsulated by a membrane of said polymer, said beads being in suspension in said water phase;

(4) subjecting said suspension to freeze drying conditions; wherein said hydrophobic phase is selected so that it evaporates substantially simultaneously with the water phase and is replaced by air or gas, whereby dry, free flowing, readily dispersible microballoons are obtained;

(5) wherein said polymer may be dissolved in said hydrophobic phase, so that steps (2) and (3) can be omitted and the polymer membrane will form by interfacial precipitation during step (4).

2. The microballoons of claim 1, having size mostly in the 0.5 - 10  $\mu\text{m}$  range suitable for injection into the blood-stream of living beings, in which the membrane is either impervious or permeable to bioactive liquids for increasing the rate of biodegradation.

3. The microballoons of claim 2, in which the polymer membrane is porous and has porosity ranging from a few nanometers to several thousands of nanometers, preferably 50-2,000 nm.

4. The microballoons of claim 2, in which the membrane is elastic, has a thickness of 50-500 nm, and resists pressure variations produced by heart beat pulsations in the blood-stream.

5. The microballoons of claims 1, in which the polymer of the membrane is a biodegradable polymer selected from polysaccharides, polyamino-acids, polylactides and polyglycolides and their copolymers, copolymers of lactides and lactones, polypeptides, poly-(ortho)esters, polydioxanone, poly- $\beta$ -aminoketones, polyphosphazenes, polyanhydrides and polyalkyl-(cyano)acrylates.

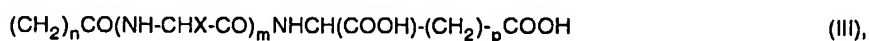
6. The microballoons of claims 1, wherein the membrane polymer is selected from polyglutamic or polyaspartic acid derivatives and their copolymers with other amino-acids.
7. The microballoons of claim 6, wherein the polyglutamic and polyaspartic acid derivatives are selected from esters and amides involving the carboxylated side function thereof, said side functions having formulae



or



or



wherein R is an alkyl or aryl substituent; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are H or lower alkyls, or R and R<sup>1</sup> are connected together by a substituted or unsubstituted linking member to form a 5- or 6- membered ring; n is 1 or 2; p is 1, 2 or 3; m is an integer from 1 to 5 and X is a side chain of an aminoacid residue.

8. The microballoons of claims 1, wherein the membrane polymer contains additives to control the degree of elasticity, and the size and density of the pores for permeability control.

9. The microballoons of claim 8, wherein said additives include plasticizers, amphipatic substances and hydrophobic compounds.

10. The microballoons of claim 9, wherein the plasticizers include isopropyl myristate, glyceryl monostearate and the like to control flexibility, the amphipatic substances include surfactants and phospholipids like the lecithins to control permeability by increasing porosity and the hydrophobic compounds include high molecular weight hydrocarbon like the paraffinwaxes to reduce porosity.

11. The microballoons of claim 9, wherein the additives include polymers of molecular weight in the range of 1,000 to 15,000 to control softness and resiliency of the microballoon membrane.

12. The microballoons of claim 11, wherein the low molecular weight polymer additives are selected from polylactides, polyglycolides, polyalkylene glycols like polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol, and polyols like polyglycerol.

13. The microballoons of claims 1, having size up to about 1000 µm suitable for oral, rectal and urethral applications, wherein the membrane polymer is not biodegradable in the digestive tract and impervious to biological liquids.

14. The microballoons of claim 14, wherein the polymer is selected from polyolefins, polyacrylates, polyacrylonitrile, non-hydrolyzable polyesters, polyurethanes and polyureas.

15. An injectable aqueous suspension of microballoons according to claims 1 - 14, characterized in that the microballoons are present in a concentration of about 10<sup>6</sup> to 10<sup>10</sup> microballoons/ml, said suspension being stable for at least thirty days.

16. The injectable aqueous suspension of claim 15, wherein the microballoons are bounded by a membrane of interfacially precipitated DL-lactide polymer defined by the commercial name of Resomer.

17. A method for making air or gas filled microballoons usable as suspensions in a carrier liquid for oral, rectal and urethral applications, or for injections into living organisms, this method characterized by the steps of:

(1) emulsifying a hydrophobic organic phase into a water phase so as to obtain droplets of said hydrophobic

phase as an oil-in-water emulsion in said water phase;

(2) adding to said emulsion a solution of at least one polymer in a volatile solvent insoluble in the water phase, so that a layer of said polymer will form around said droplets;

(3) evaporating said volatile solvent so that the polymer will deposit by interfacial precipitation around the droplets which then form beads with a core of said hydrophobic phase encapsulated by a membrane of said polymer, said beads being in suspension in said water phase;

(4) subjecting said suspension to reduced pressure under conditions such that said encapsulated hydrophobic phase be removed by evaporation:

wherein said hydrophobic phase is selected so that it evaporates substantially simultaneously with the water phase and is replaced by air or gas, whereby dry, free flowing, readily dispersible microballoons are obtained.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said polymer is dissolved in said hydrophobic phase, so that steps (2) and (3) can be omitted and the polymer membrane will form by interfacial precipitation during step (4).

19. The method of claim 17, wherein evaporation of said hydrophobic phase in step (4) is performed at a temperature where the partial vapour pressure of said hydrophobic phase is of the same order as that of water vapour.

20. The method of claim 17 wherein said evaporation of step (4) is carried out under freeze-drying conditions.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein freeze-drying is effected at temperatures of from -40°C to 0°C.

22. The method of claims 17 or 20, wherein the hydrophobic phase is selected from organic compounds having a vapour pressure of about 133.3 Nt/m<sup>2</sup> (1 Torr) at a temperature comprised in the interval of about -40° C to 0°C.

23. The method of claims 17 or 18, wherein the aqueous phase comprises, dissolved, from about 1 to 20% by weight of stabilizers comprising hydrophilic compound selected from sugars, PVA, PVP, gelatin, starch, dextran, polydextrose, albumin and the like.

24. The method of claim 18, wherein additives to control the degree of permeability of the microballoons membrane are added to the hydrophobic phase, the rate of biodegradability of the polymer after injecting the microballoons into living organisms being a function of said degree of permeability.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the said additives include hydrophobic solids like fats, waxes and high molecular weight hydrocarbons, the presence of which in the membrane polymer of the microballoons will reduce permeability toward aqueous liquids.

26. The method of claim 24, wherein the said additives include amphipatic compounds like the phospholipids, or low molecular weight polymers, the presence of which in the membrane polymer will increase permeability of the microballoons to aqueous liquids.

27. The method of claim 18, wherein the hydrophobic phase subjected to emulsification in said water phase also contains a water-soluble solvent which, upon being diluted into said water phase during emulsification, will aid in reducing the size of droplets and induce inter-facial precipitation of the polymer before step (4) is carried out.

28. Use of microballoons of claims 1-14 for ultrasonic echography imaging of human or animal body.

29. Use of microballoons of claims 1-14 for ultrasonic echography imaging of liver.

## Patentansprüche

1. Mikrobällone mikronischer oder submikronischer Größe enthaltend eine mit Luft oder Gas gefüllte Polymermembran, wobei die Mikrobällone, wenn sie in Form von Suspensionen in einem Flüssigträger vorliegen, zur Verabreichung an menschliche oder tierische Patienten für therapeutische oder diagnostische Anwendungen einschließlich Abbildung durch Echographie geeignet sind, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** das Membranpolymer ein synthetisches, verformbares, elastisches und grenzflächig ablagerbares Polymer ist, erhältlich durch die Schritte:

(1) Emulgieren einer hydrophoben organischen Phase in einer Wasserphase, um Tröpfchen der hydrophoben Phase als Öl-in-Wasser Emulsion in der Wasserphase zu erhalten;

(2) Zugabe einer Lösung von mindestens einem Polymer in einem flüchtigen, in der Wasserphase unlöslichen Lösungsmittel zu der Emulsion, so daß sich eine Schicht des Polymers um die Tröpfchen herum bildet;

(3) Verdampfen des flüchtigen Lösungsmittels, so daß sich das Polymer durch grenzflächige Abscheidung um die Tröpfchen herum ablagert, welche dann Kügelchen bilden mit einem Kern aus der hydrophoben Phase, der durch eine Membran des Polymers eingekapselt ist, wobei die Kügelchen in Suspension in der Wasserphase vorliegen;

(4) Unterwerfen der Suspension unter Gefriertrocknungsbedingungen, wobei die hydrophobe Phase so gewählt ist, daß sie im wesentlichen gleichzeitig mit der Wasserphase verdampft und durch Luft oder Gas ersetzt wird, wodurch trockene, freifließende, leicht dispergierbare Mikrobällchen erhalten werden;

(5) wobei das Polymer in der hydrophoben Phase gelöst sein kann, so daß die Schritte (2) und (3) weggelassen werden können und sich die Polymermembran in Schritt (4) durch grenzflächige Abscheidung bildet.

2. Mikrobällchen nach Anspruch 1, welche überwiegend eine zur Injektion in den Blutstrom von Lebewesen geeignete Größe im Bereich von 0,5 - 10 µm haben, in denen die Membran entweder undurchlässig oder zur Steigerung der Geschwindigkeit des Bioabbaus für bioaktive Flüssigkeiten permeabel ist.

3. Mikrobällchen nach Anspruch 2, in welchen die Polymermembran porös ist und eine Porosität im Bereich von einigen Nanometern bis zu mehreren tausend Nanometern, vorzugsweise 50-2000 nm, aufweist.

4. Mikrobällchen nach Anspruch 2, in welchen die Membran elastisch ist, eine Dicke von 50-500 nm aufweist, und Druckschwankungen standhält, die im Blutstrom durch Herzschlagpulsationen erzeugt werden.

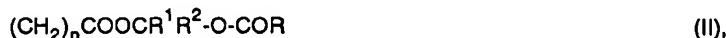
5. Mikrobällchen nach Anspruch 1, in welchen das Polymer der Membran ein bioabbaubares Polymer ist, ausgewählt aus Polysacchariden, Polyaminosäuren, Polylactiden und Polyglykoliden und ihren Copolymeren, Copolymeren von Lactiden und Lactonen, Polypeptiden, Poly(ortho)estern, Polydioxanon, Poly-β-aminoketonen, Polyphosphazenen, Polyanhydriden und Polyalkyl(cyano)acrylaten.

6. Mikrobällchen nach Anspruch 1, in welchen das Membranpolymer aus Polyglutamin- oder Polyasparaginsäurederivaten und deren Copolymeren mit anderen Aminosäuren ausgewählt ist.

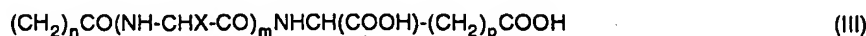
7. Mikrobällchen nach Anspruch 6, in welchen die Polyglutamin- und Polyasparaginsäurederivate aus Estern und Amidn ausgewählt sind, an denen die carboxylierte Seitenfunktion derselben beteiligt ist, wobei diese Seitenfunktionen die Formeln



oder



oder



haben, worin R ein Alkyl- oder Arylsubstituent ist; R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> H oder niedere Alkyle sind, oder R und R<sup>1</sup> durch ein substituiertes oder unsubstituiertes Verbindungsglied unter Bildung eines 5- oder 6-gliedrigen Rings miteinander verbunden sind; n für 1 oder 2 steht; p für 1, 2 oder 3 steht; m eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 5 ist und X eine Seitenkette eines Aminosäurerestes ist.

8. Mikrobällone nach Anspruch 1, in welchen das Membranpolymer Additive zum Kontrollieren des Elastizitätsgrades, und der Größe und Dichte der Poren zur Permeabilitätssteuerung enthält.
- 5 9. Mikrobällone nach Anspruch 8, in welchen die Additive Weichmacher, amphiphatische Substanzen und hydrophobe Verbindungen umfassen.
- 10 10. Mikrobällone nach Anspruch 9, in welchen die Weichmacher Isopropylmyristat, Glycerylmonostearat und dergleichen zum Steuern der Flexibilität umfassen, die amphiphatischen Substanzen oberflächenaktive Substanzen und Phospholipide wie die Lecithine zum Steuern der Permeabilität durch Steigern der Porosität umfassen und die hydrophoben Verbindungen Kohlenwasserstoff hohen Molekulargewichts wie die Paraffinwaxse zur Verringerung der Porosität umfassen.
- 15 11. Mikrobällone nach Anspruch 9, in welchen die Additive Polymere mit einem Molekulargewicht im Bereich von 1000 bis 15000 zur Steuerung der Weichheit und Elastizität der Mikrobällonmembran umfassen.
- 20 12. Mikrobällone nach Anspruch 11, in welchen die polymeren Additive niederen Molekulargewichts aus Polylactiden, Polyglykoliden, Polyalkylenglykolen, wie Polyethylenglykol und Polypropylenglykol, und Polyolen, wie Polyglycerin, ausgewählt sind.
- 25 13. Mikrobällone nach Anspruch 1, welche eine für orale, rektale und urethrale Applikationen geeignete Größe bis zu etwa 1000 µm haben, in welchen das Membranpolymer im Verdauungstrakt nicht bioabbaubar und undurchlässig für biologische Flüssigkeiten ist.
- 30 14. Mikrobällone nach Anspruch 13, in welchen das Polymer aus Polyolefinen, Polyacrylaten, Polyacrylnitril, nicht-hydrolysierbaren Polyestern, Polyurethanen und Polyharnstoffen ausgewählt ist.
- 35 15. Injizierbare wäßrige Suspension von Mikrobällonen gemäß den Ansprüchen 1 bis 14, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß** die Mikrobällone in einer Konzentration von etwa  $10^6$  bis  $10^{10}$  Mikrobällonen/ml anwesend sind, wobei diese Suspension mindestens 30 Tage stabil ist.
- 40 16. Injizierbare wäßrige Suspension nach Anspruch 15, in welcher die Mikrobällone durch eine Membran grenzflächig ausgefällten DL-Lactidpolymers, das durch den Handelsnamen Resomer definiert ist, begrenzt sind.
- 45 17. Verfahren zum Herstellen luft- oder gasgefüllter Mikrobällone, die als Suspensionen in einer Trägerflüssigkeit für orale, rektale und urethrale Applikationen oder für Injektionen in lebende Organismen anwendbar sind, **gekennzeichnet durch** die Schritte:
  - (1) Emulgieren einer hydrophoben organischen Phase in einer Wasserphase, um Tröpfchen der hydrophoben Phase als Öl-in-Wasser Emulsion in der Wasserphase zu erhalten;
  - (2) Zugeben einer Lösung von mindestens einem Polymer in einem flüchtigen, in der Wasserphase unlöslichen Lösungsmittel zu der Emulsion, so daß sich eine Schicht des Polymers um die Tröpfchen herum bildet;
  - (3) Verdampfen des flüchtigen Lösungsmittels, so daß sich das Polymer durch grenzflächige Abscheidung um die Tröpfchen herum ablagert, welche dann Kügelchen bilden mit einem Kern aus der hydrophoben Phase, der durch eine Membran des Polymers eingekapselt ist, wobei die Kügelchen in Suspension in der Wasserphase vorliegen;
  - (4) Setzen der Suspension unter verringerten Druck unter solchen Bedingungen, daß diese eingekapselte hydrophobe Phase durch Verdampfen entfernt wird;
- 50 wobei die hydrophobe Phase so ausgewählt ist, daß sie im wesentlichen gleichzeitig mit der Wasserphase verdampft und durch Luft oder Gas ersetzt wird, wodurch trockene, freifließende, leicht dispergierbare Mikrobällone erhalten werden.
- 55 18. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, in welchem das Polymer in der hydrophoben Phase gelöst ist, so daß die Schritte (2) und (3) weggelassen werden können und sich die Polymermembran in Schritt (4) durch grenzflächige Abscheidung bildet.

19. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, in welchem die Verdampfung der hydrophoben Phase in Schritt (4) bei einer Temperatur durchgeführt wird, bei der der partielle Dampfdruck der hydrophoben Phase in der gleichen Größenordnung liegt wie der von Wasserdampf.
- 5 20. Verfahren nach Anspruch 17, in welchem die Verdampfung von Schritt (4) unter gefriertrocknenden Bedingungen durchgeführt wird.
21. Verfahren nach Anspruch 20, in welchem die Gefriertrocknung bei Temperaturen von -40° C bis 0° C durchgeführt wird.
- 10 22. Verfahren nach den Ansprüchen 17 oder 19, in welchem die hydrophobe Phase aus organischen Verbindungen mit einem Dampfdruck von etwa 133,3 N/m<sup>2</sup> (1 Torr) bei einer Temperatur im Intervall von etwa -40° C bis 0° C ausgewählt ist.
- 15 23. Verfahren nach den Ansprüchen 17 oder 18, in welchem die wäßrige Phase, gelöst, etwa 1 bis 20 Gew.-% Stabilisatoren enthält, welche hydrophile Verbindungen ausgewählt aus Zuckern, PVA, PVP, Gelatine, Stärke, Dextran, Polydextrose, Albumin und dergleichen umfassen.
- 20 24. Verfahren nach Anspruch 18, in welchem die Additive zum Steuern des Permeabilitätsgrades der Mikroballeonmembran der hydrophoben Phase zugegeben werden, wobei die Geschwindigkeit der Bioabbaubarkeit des Polymers nach Injizieren der Mikroballeone in Lebewesen eine Funktion des Permeabilitätsgrades ist.
- 25 25. Verfahren nach Anspruch 24, in welchem die Additive hydrophobe Feststoffe wie Fette, Wachse und Kohlenwasserstoffe hohen Molekulargewichts umfassen, wobei die Anwesenheit derselben in dem Membranpolymer der Mikroballeone die Permeabilität gegenüber wäßrigen Flüssigkeiten verringert.
- 30 26. Verfahren nach Anspruch 24, in welchem die Additive amphipatische Verbindungen, wie die Phospholipide, oder Polymere niederen Molekulargewichts umfassen, wobei die Anwesenheit derselben in dem Membranpolymer die Permeabilität der Mikroballeone gegenüber wäßrigen Flüssigkeiten erhöht.
- 35 27. Verfahren nach Anspruch 18, in welchem die der Emulgierung in der Wasserphase unterworfenen hydrophobe Phase auch ein wasserlösliches Lösungsmittel enthält, das beim Verdünnen in der Wasserphase während des Emulgierens dazu beiträgt, die Tröpfchengröße zu verringern, und die grenzflächige Abscheidung des Polymers auslöst bevor Schritt (4) ausgeführt wird.
- 40 28. Verwendung der Mikroballeone gemäß den Ansprüchen 1 bis 14 für die Abbildung menschlicher oder tierischer Körper durch Ultraschall-Echographie.
29. Verwendung von Mikroballeonen gemäß den Ansprüchen 1 bis 14 zur Leberabbildung durch Ultraschall-Echographie.

#### Revendications

- 45 1. Microballons de dimensions microniques ou sub-microniques comprenant une membrane de polymère remplie d'air ou d'un gaz, lesdits microballons pouvant être administrés sous forme de suspensions dans un liquide porteur à des patients humains ou animaux pour des applications thérapeutiques ou diagnostiques, y compris l'imagerie par échographie, **caractérisés en ce que** le polymère de la membrane est un polymère synthétique déformable, résilient, et déposable interfacialement, susceptibles d'être obtenus selon les étapes consistant à :  
50 (1) émulsionner une phase organique hydrophobe dans une phase aqueuse de manière à obtenir des gouttelettes d'une émulsion huile-dans-eau de ladite phase hydrophobe dans ladite phase aqueuse ;  
(2) ajouter à ladite émulsion une solution d'au moins un polymère dans un solvant volatil insoluble dans la phase aqueuse de manière à ce qu'une couche dudit polymère se forme autour desdites gouttelettes,  
55 (3) évaporer ledit solvant volatil, de telle sorte que le polymère se dépose par précipitation interfaciale autour des gouttelettes, lesquelles se transforment ainsi en perles comportant un cœur formé de ladite phase hydrophobe encapsulé dans une membrane dudit polymère, lesdites perles étant en suspension dans ladite phase aqueuse ;

(4) soumettre ladite suspension des conditions de lyophilisation ; ladite phase hydrophobe étant choisie de façon à ce qu'elle s'évapore pratiquement simultanément avec la phase aqueuse et qu'elle soit remplacée par de l'air ou un gaz, ce par quoi on obtient des microballons secs, non collants, et facilement redispersibles ;  
 (5) où ledit polymère peut être dissous dans ladite phase hydrophobe, de telle sorte que les étapes (2) et (3) peuvent être omises, et que la membrane polymère se forme alors par précipitation interfaciale pendant l'étape (4).

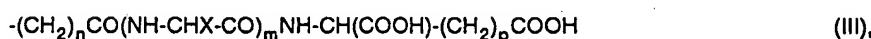
2. Les microballons de la revendication 1, dont la taille est principalement dans la gamme de 0,5 à 10 µm qui convient pour l'injection dans la circulation sanguine des êtres vivants, dans lesquels, soit la membrane est imperméable, soit elle est perméable aux liquides bioactifs ce qui augmente sa vitesse de biodégradation.
3. Les microballons de la revendication 2 dans lesquels la membrane polymère est poreuse et dont la porosité est de quelques nanomètres à plusieurs milliers de nanomètres, de préférence 50 - 2000 nm.
4. Les microballons de la revendication 2 dans lesquels la membrane, dont l'épaisseur est de 50 - 500nm, est élastique et résiste dans la circulation aux variations de pression dues aux battements cardiaques.
5. Les microballons de la revendication 1 dans lesquels le polymère de la membrane est un polymère biodégradable choisi parmi les polysaccharides, les polyaminoacides, les polylactides, polyglycolides et leurs copolymères, les copolymères des lactides-lactones, les polypeptides, les poly(ortho)esters, la polydioxanone, les poly-b-amino-cétones, les polyphosphazènes, les polyanhydrides, et les polyalcoyl(cyano)acrylates.
6. Les microballons de la revendication 1 dans lesquels la membrane est choisie parmi les dérivés d'acides polyglutamique et polyaspartique, et leurs copolymères avec d'autres acides aminés.
7. Les microballons de la revendication 6 dans lesquels les dérivés d'acides polyglutamique et polyaspartique sont choisis parmi les esters et les amides de leur fonction carboxylique latérale, lesdites fonctions ayant les formules :



ou



ou



où R est un substituant alcoyle ou aryle ; R<sup>1</sup> et R<sup>2</sup> désignent H ou des alcoyles inférieurs, ou bien R et R<sup>1</sup> sont reliés l'un à l'autre par un élément de liaison, substitué ou non, de manière à constituer un cycle à 5 ou 6 chaînons ; n vaut 1 ou 2 ; p vaut 1, 2 ou 3 ; m est un entier de 1 à 5 ; et X est la chaîne latérale d'un résidu d'acide aminé.

8. Les microballons de la revendication 1 dans lesquels la membrane polymère contient des additifs destinés à contrôler son degré d'élasticité, ainsi que la taille et la densité des pores permettant contrôler sa perméabilité.
9. Les microballons de la revendication 8 dans lesquels additifs comprennent des plastifiants, des substances amphipatiques et des composés hydrophobes.
10. Les microballons de la revendication 9, où les plastifiants incluent le myristate d'isopropyle, le monostéarate de glycéryle et similaires, pour contrôler la flexibilité de la membrane ; les composés amphipatiques incluent des surfactants et des phospholipides, tels que les lécithines pour contrôler sa perméabilité par augmentation de la porosité et les composés hydrophobes incluent des hydrocarbures de poids moléculaires élevé, tels que les cires de paraffine afin de réduire sa porosité.



11. les microballons de la revendication 9 où les additifs incluent des polymères de poids moléculaire situés dans la plage de 1000 à 15.000 pour contrôler la souplesse et la résilience de la membrane des microballons.
12. Les microballons de la revendication 11 dans lesquels les additifs polymères de bas poids moléculaire sont choisis parmi les polylactides, les polyglycolides, les polyalcoylène glycols comme le polyéthylène glycol et le polypropylène glycol, et les polyols comme le polyglycérol.
13. Les microballons de la revendication 1, dont la taille est d'environ 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  convenant aux applications orale, rectale et uréthrale, où la membrane polymère n'est pas biodégradable dans le tube digestif et imperméable aux liquides biologiques.
14. Les microballons de la revendication 13, dans lesquels le polymère est choisi parmi les polyoléfinés, les polyacrylates, le polyacrylonitrile, les polyesters non hydrolysables, les polyuréthanes et les polyurées.
15. Suspension aqueuse injectable de microballons suivant l'une des revendications 1 à 14 **caractérisée en ce que** les microballons sont présents en concentration d'environ  $10^6$  à  $10^{10}$  microballons/ml, ladite suspension étant stable pendant au moins 30 jours.
16. La suspension aqueuse injectable de la revendication 15 où les microballons sont entourés d'une membrane déposée interfacialement de polymère DL-lactide connu dans le commerce sous le nom de Resomer.
17. Procédé pour fabriquer des microballons remplis d'air ou d'un gaz utilisables en suspension dans un liquide porteur pour des applications orale, rectale et uréthrale, où par injection dans des organismes vivants, ce procédé étant **caractérisé par** les étapes suivantes :
  - (1) on émulsionne une phase organique hydrophobe dans une phase aqueuse de manière à obtenir des gouttelettes d'une émulsion huile-dans-eau de ladite phase hydrophobe dans ladite phase aqueuse.
  - (2) On ajoute à ladite émulsion une solution d'au moins un polymère dans un solvant volatil insoluble dans la phase aqueuse, de manière à ce qu'une couche dudit polymère se forme autour desdites gouttelettes ;
  - (3) On évapore ledit solvant volatil, ce qui entraîne le dépôt du polymère par précipitation interfaciale autour des gouttelettes, lesquelles se transforment ainsi en perles comportant un coeur formé de ladite phase hydrophobe encapsulé dans une membrane dudit polymère, lesdites perles étant en suspension dans ladite phase aqueuse ;
  - (4) On soumet ladite suspension à pression réduite dans des conditions telles que ladite phase hydrophobe soit éliminée par évaporation ;
  - **caractérisé en ce qu'on choisit** ladite phase hydrophobe de façon à ce qu'elle s'évapore pratiquement simultanément avec la phase aqueuse et qu'elle soit remplacée par de l'air ou un gaz, ce qui fournit des microballons secs, non collants, et facilement redispersibles.
18. Le procédé de la revendication 17 dans lequel le polymère est dissous dans ladite phase hydrophobe, de telle manière à ce qu'on puisse supprimer les étapes (2) et (3) et que la membrane polymère se forme par précipitation interfaciale à l'étape (4).
19. Le procédé de la revendication 17 dans lequel on effectue l'évaporation de ladite phase hydrophobe de l'étape (4) à une température telle que la pression de vapeur partielle de ladite phase hydrophobe soit de même ordre que celle de la vapeur d'eau.
20. Le procédé de la revendication 17 dans lequel, à l'étape (4), on effectue l'évaporation dans les conditions d'une lyophilisation.
21. Le procédé de la revendication 20 où on effectue la lyophilisation à une température de  $-40$  à  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
22. Le procédé des revendications 17 ou 19 dans lequel on choisit, pour réaliser la phase hydrophobe, parmi les composés organiques dont la pression de vapeur est d'environ 133,3 Nt/m<sup>2</sup> (1 Torr) à une température comprise dans l'intervalle d'environ  $-40$  à  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
23. Le procédé des revendications 17 ou 18 dans lequel le phase aqueuse comprend, dissous, environ 1 à 20 % en

poids de stabilisants comprenant des composés hydrophiles choisis parmi les sucres, le PVA, le PVP, la gélatine, l'amidon, le dextrane, le polydextrose, l'albumine, et des composés similaires.

- 5      24. Le procédé de la revendication 18 dans lequel on ajoute à la phase hydrophobe les additifs servant à contrôler le degré de perméabilité de la membrane des microballons, le taux de biodégradabilité du polymère après qu'on ait injecté les microballons dans des organismes vivants étant fonction de ce degré de perméabilité.
- 10      25. Le procédé de la revendication 24, dans lequel lesdits additifs incluent des solides hydrophobes tels que graisses, cires, et hydrocarbures de poids moléculaire élevé, dont la présence dans la membrane polymère des microballons diminue sa perméabilité vis à vis des liquides aqueux.
- 15      26. Le procédé de la revendication 24 dans lequel lesdits additifs incluent des composés amphipatiques tels que des phospholipides ou des polymères de bas poids moléculaire dont la présence dans la membrane de polymère augmente la perméabilité des microballons aux liquides aqueux.
- 20      27. Le procédé de la revendication 18 dans lequel la phase hydrophobe qu'on émulsionne dans ladite phase aqueuse contient en outre un solvant hydrosoluble qui, lorsqu'il se dilue dans la phase aqueuse pendant l'émulsion, contribue à diminuer la taille des gouttelettes et provoque une précipitation interfaciale du polymère avant la mise en oeuvre de l'étape (4).
- 25      28. Utilisation des microballons selon l'une des revendications 1 à 14 pour l'imagerie échographique par ultrasons du corps humain ou animal.
- 30      29. Utilisation des microballons selon l'une des revendications 1 à 14 pour l'imagerie échographique par ultrasons du foie.
- 35
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55